

CCRB INVESTIGATIVE RECOMMENDATION

Investigator: Ethan Waterman	Team: Squad #13	CCRB Case #: 202302046	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Force	<input type="checkbox"/> Discourt.	<input type="checkbox"/> U.S.
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abuse	<input type="checkbox"/> O.L.	<input type="checkbox"/> Injury
Incident Date(s) Tuesday, 01/24/2023 10:24 AM	Location of Incident: § 87(2)(b)	18 Mo. SOL 7/24/2024	Precinct: 44		
Date/Time CV Reported Fri, 03/10/2023 9:22 AM	CV Reported At: CCRB	How CV Reported: Phone	Date/Time Received at CCRB Fri, 03/10/2023 9:22 AM		

Complainant/Victim	Type	Home Address
§ 87(2)(b)	§ 87(2)(b)	§ 87(2)(b)

Witness(es)	Home Address
§ 87(2)(b)	§ 87(2)(b)

Subject Officer(s)	Shield	TaxID	Command
1. PO Jeyson Bisonosainthilaire	12353	960252	044 PCT
2. PO Ryan Lopez	09227	965783	044 PCT
3. SGT Joseph Illesca	03521	953984	044 PCT

Witness Officer(s)	Shield No	Tax No	Cmd Name
1. PO Gary Reyes	15244	951129	044 PCT
2. SGT Michael Orapollo	04248	952071	044 PCT

Officer(s)	Allegation	Investigator Recommendation
A . PO Jeyson Bisonosainthilaire	Abuse: Police Officer Jeyson Bisonosainthilaire entered § 87(2)(b) in the Bronx.	§ 87(2)(g), § 87(4-b)
B . PO Ryan Lopez	Abuse: Police Officer Ryan Lopez entered § 87(2)(b) in the Bronx.	§ 87(2)(g), § 87(4-b)
C . PO Jeyson Bisonosainthilaire	Abuse: Police Officer Jeyson Bisonosainthilaire searched § 87(2)(b)	§ 87(2)(g), § 87(4-b)
D . PO Ryan Lopez	Abuse: Police Officer Ryan Lopez threatened § 87(2)(b) with the use of force.	§ 87(2)(g), § 87(4-b)
E . PO Jeyson Bisonosainthilaire	Force: Police Officer Jeyson Bisonosainthilaire used physical force against § 87(2)(b)	§ 87(2)(g), § 87(4-b)
F . PO Ryan Lopez	Force: Police Officer Ryan Lopez used physical force against § 87(2)(b)	§ 87(2)(g), § 87(4-b)
G . SGT Joseph Illesca	Force: Sergeant Joseph Illesca used physical force against § 87(2)(b)	§ 87(2)(g), § 87(4-b)
H . SGT Joseph Illesca	Abuse: Sergeant Joseph Illesca forcibly removed § 87(2)(b) to the hospital.	§ 87(2)(g), § 87(4-b)
§ 87(2)(g), § 87(4-b)	§ 87(2)(g), § 87(4-b)	§ 87(2)(g), § 87(4-b)
§ 87(2)(g), § 87(4-b)	§ 87(2)(g), § 87(4-b)	§ 87(2)(g), § 87(4-b)
§ 87(2)(g), § 87(4-b)	§ 87(2)(g), § 87(4-b)	§ 87(2)(g), § 87(4-b)

Case Summary

On March 10, 2023, § 87(2)(b) called the CCRB and filed this complaint (BR 01). This case was originally assigned to Investigator Katherine White. The case was reassigned to Supervising Investigator Ethan Waterman on August 24, 2023.

On January 24, 2023, at approximately 10:24 a.m., § 87(2)(b) was asleep in his home at § 87(2)(b) in the Bronx when Police Officers Jeyson Bisono Saint Hilaire and Ryan Lopez of the 44th Precinct entered the apartment (**Allegations A and B, Abuse of Authority: Entry of Premises**, § 87(2)(g) PO Bisono Saint Hilaire pulled a comforter blanket off § 87(2)(b) body, and PO Lopez pointed his Taser at § 87(2)(b) back (**Allegation C, Abuse of Authority: Search (of Person)**, § 87(2)(g) **Allegation D, Abuse of Authority: Threat of Force**, § 87(2)(g) PO Bisono Saint Hilaire, PO Lopez, and Sergeant Joseph Illesca of the 44th Precinct pulled § 87(2)(b) off the bed, handcuffed him, and removed him to an ambulance to be transported to § 87(2)(b) Hospital (**Allegations E, F, and G, Force: Physical Force**, § 87(2)(g) **Allegation H, Abuse of Authority: Forcible Removal to Hospital**, § 87(2)(g)

§ 87(2)(g), § 87(4-b)

No arrests or summonses resulted from this incident.

The investigation received body-worn camera (BWC) footage from PO Bisono Saint Hilaire (self-identified as “PO Bisono”), Sgt. Illesca, PO Lopez, and other members of the 44th Precinct (BR 02). The relevant aspects of this footage shall be discussed below.

Findings and Recommendations

Allegation (A) Abuse of Authority: Police Officer Jeyson Bisono Saint Hilaire entered § 87(2)(b) in the Bronx.

Allegation (B) Abuse of Authority: Police Officer Ryan Lopez entered § 87(2)(b) in the Bronx.

In his CCRB interview (BR 03), § 87(2)(b) confirmed that he was a 44-year-old male living alone at his one-bedroom apartment at § 87(2)(b) at the time of this incident. On the morning of this incident, § 87(2)(b) was asleep in his bed when he heard voices say, “NYPD, wake up,” in his bedroom. The officers did not knock and did not have a warrant. The officers repeatedly told him to get out of bed, and § 87(2)(b) replied that he wished to sleep more and not get up.

On January 24, 2023, at 10:24 a.m., § 87(2)(b) (the complainant’s mother) called 911 (BR 04, 23) and said that § 87(2)(b) was off his medication, known to be violent, and screaming on the bed. The subsequent NYPD job was marked as an ambulance case involving a violent “EDP,” which stands for emotionally disturbed person. The 911 dispatcher transmitted the following over the radio, which was acknowledged by PO Bisono and PO Lopez (BR 22): “Respond to a violent EDP at § 87(2)(b) AIDED off his medication, no weapons, no injuries.”

The investigation contacted § 87(2)(b) and in a phone statement, § 87(2)(b) only discussed an incident involving § 87(2)(b) being removed to the hospital that she believed occurred on February 18, 2023 (BR 21), and she provided the following information: § 87(2)(b) has been mentally ill for a long time and has been removed to the hospital several times. On February 17, 2023, § 87(2)(b) called § 87(2)(b) all night, at least once every hour, and spoke in “nonsense talk.” § 87(2)(b) was concerned about him, so she went to his apartment and opened the door. She heard § 87(2)(b) talking and screaming to himself in his bedroom. The curtain rod in the living room was on the ground, and she saw a belt in the living room on the floor. In addition, the window had been opened. § 87(2)(b) believed that this meant that § 87(2)(b) had tried to commit suicide by hanging or some other way and believed that he might do this. On February 18, 2023, § 87(2)(b) called 911 and reported that § 87(2)(b) was mentally ill and had to go to the hospital. She could not remember if she stated his exact diagnosis or if she told officers anything about § 87(2)(b) medication. She did not tell the officers about the curtain rod and the belt. She did not tell the police that § 87(2)(b) would hurt himself or someone else. Officers arrived, and § 87(2)(b) opened the apartment and let them inside. The officers “arrested” § 87(2)(b) and took him to the hospital. It is unknown whether the narrative above described the incident investigated in this complaint (and hence § 87(2)(b) was simply mistaken about the date), or rather that § 87(2)(b) has been removed to the hospital multiple times within a month’s span between January 24, 2023, and February 18, 2023.

Per PO Bisono’s BWC activation (BR 05), he and PO Lopez encounter § 87(2)(b) outside § 87(2)(b) at runtime 00:25. All three walk into the building lobby and apparently speak, but the audio is not captured during the 60-second audio buffer period. At 01:00, § 87(2)(b) walks the officers to the second floor and unlocks the door to § 87(2)(b). § 87(2)(b) then walks away from the apartment. The officers ask § 87(2)(b) if § 87(2)(b) has any weapons, and she shakes her head in the negative. PO Bisono and PO Lopez then walk into the apartment, proceeding towards the bedroom where the two encounter § 87(2)(b) laying on a bed beneath a blanket at 02:15. § 87(2)(b) says, “Who is it?” and PO Bisono replies, “Police Department.” § 87(2)(b) tells the officers that they can leave because they did not knock on his door and did not have a warrant. PO Bisono and PO Lopez tell § 87(2)(b) that he needs to get up and show the officers his hands. § 87(2)(b) does not respond.

In his CCRB interview (BR 06), PO Bisono said that § 87(2)(b) told him and PO Lopez that § 87(2)(b) was acting strange and was alone in the apartment. PO Bisono did not recall whether § 87(2)(b) elaborated on § 87(2)(b) “acting strange.” § 87(2)(b) said that she did not wish to go inside the apartment herself because she was scared, but she did not elaborate as to why. § 87(2)(b) unlocked and opened the apartment door for PO Bisono and PO Lopez with a set of keys she had. PO Bisono did not recall if § 87(2)(b) verbally directed the officers to go inside. PO Bisono did not know whether she lived in the apartment with § 87(2)(b).

PO Bisono said he went inside the apartment for the following reasons: the job came over as an EDP job, the 911 caller identified herself on-scene and said that § 87(2)(b) was “acting strange,” the 911 caller unlocked and opened the door for the officers, and he believed there was someone inside the apartment who was not in the right state of mind who could be harming themselves. PO Bisono did not recall if the EVENT readout or § 87(2)(b) ever made any note of § 87(2)(b) having suicidal or homicidal ideations.

In his CCRB interview (BR 07), PO Lopez said that § 87(2)(b) identified herself as the 911 caller, said that § 87(2)(b) was acting erratically, and that she was scared to go inside the apartment because § 87(2)(b) had been off his medication. § 87(2)(b) did not elaborate

upon § 87(2)(b) erratic behavior. PO Lopez did not recall whether § 87(2)(b) was a cotenant in the apartment with § 87(2)(b)

Patrol Guide Procedure 221-13 (BR 08) defines an emotionally disturbed person as, “a person who appears to be mentally ill or temporarily deranged and is conducting himself in a manner which a police officer reasonably believes is likely to result in serious injury to himself or others.” When an officer “reasonably believes that a person who is apparently mentally ill and emotionally disturbed, must be taken into protective custody because the person is conducting himself in a manner likely to result in serious injury to himself or others.”

Per People v. Rodriguez, 77 A.D.3d 280 (BR 09), so long as the police have reasonable grounds to believe that there is an emergency at hand and an immediate need for their assistance for the protection of life or property and so long as there is some reasonable basis, approximating probable cause, to associate the emergency with the area or place to be searched, a warrantless police entry of a location is permissible.

In Georgia v. Randolph, 547 U.S. 103 (BR 10), the Supreme Court of the United States wrote, “Since a co-tenant wishing to open the door to a third party has no recognized authority in law or social practice to prevail over a present and objecting co-tenant, his disputed invitation, without more, gives a police officer no better claim to reasonableness in entering than the officer would have in the absence of any consent at all. Accordingly, in the balancing of competing individual and governmental interests entailed by the bar to unreasonable searches, the cooperative occupant’s invitation adds nothing to the government’s side to counter the force of an objecting individual’s claim to security against the government’s intrusion into his dwelling place.”

§ 87(2)(g)

§ 87(2)(b) told the 911 operator that § 87(2)(b) was screaming on his bed, off his medication, and known to be violent; this information was relayed to officers through the EVENT readout. PO Lopez and PO Bisano recalled that § 87(2)(b) made generalized statements regarding § 87(2)(b) condition – “erratic” and “acting strange” – without going into further detail. § 87(2)(b) allegedly expressed fear of going inside the apartment because § 87(2)(b) was off his medication, per PO Lopez. Neither PO Bisano nor PO Lopez knew whether § 87(2)(b) had authority over the apartment but acknowledged that she had a set of keys that opened the front door. Upon walking inside, PO Bisano and PO Lopez encountered § 87(2)(b) alone in his home and asleep on a bed. Immediately upon recognizing that officers were inside his home, § 87(2)(b) directed them to leave. § 87(2)(g)

§ 87(2)(g)

Both PO Bisono and PO Lopez admitted they did not know whether § 87(2)(b) was a cotenant within the apartment, and thus their entry based on her unlocking the door for them invites scrutiny. Regardless, the moment that § 87(2)(b) became aware of officers' presence inside the house, he directed them to leave, and they did not do so. § 87(2)(g)

§ 87(2)(b)

§ 87(2)(b)

§ 87(2)(b)

§ 87(2)(b)

§ 87(2)(b)

§ 87(2)(b)

Allegation (C) Abuse of Authority: Police Officer Jeyson Bisono Saint Hilaire searched § 87(2)(b)

Allegation (D) Abuse of Authority: Police Officer Ryan Lopez threatened § 87(2)(b) with the use of force.

This allegation stems from PO Bisono's BWC activation (BR 05). At 03:00, PO Bisono and PO Lopez enter § 87(2)(b) bedroom and tell him to get up. PO Bisono lifts up § 87(2)(b) blanket, revealing that he is naked. § 87(2)(b) right arm is visible and his left arm remains at his side. There are no apparent objects on the bed in addition to § 87(2)(b) body. Meanwhile, PO Lopez points his Taser at § 87(2)(b) back, evidenced by the laser guide light. PO Lopez points the Taser for approximately eight seconds. § 87(2)(b) does not move at all in response to PO Bisono lifting his blanket or PO Lopez pointing the Taser.

In his CCRB interview (BR 07), PO Lopez said that he pointed his Taser at § 87(2)(b) body for "safety reasons, just in case § 87(2)(b) did lift up his hands from the blanket and there was a knife or weapon [and] try to charge at us." PO Lopez wanted there to be a "less lethal" option in case, for reasons unspecified, PO Bisono needed to use a lethal option. PO Lopez could not see what was beneath the blanket and thus had a concern that there could be weapons underneath the blanket. PO Lopez had a concern about there being weapons because the building was a drug-prone location and there was a lot of violence that went on in the immediate vicinity of the building. PO Lopez believed he previously responded to calls for help, disorderly jobs, and assault jobs at the building, but he acknowledged that he had no prior knowledge of § 87(2)(b) or his apartment.

PO Bisono noted in his CCRB interview (BR 06) that when he and PO Lopez first entered § 87(2)(b) bedroom, § 87(2)(b) simply ignored the officers and never became aggressive. PO Bisono removed the sheet covering § 87(2)(b) because he wanted to make sure that there were no weapons beneath the sheet.

As noted above in the facts of **Allegations A and B**, § 87(2)(b) said in her 911 call that no weapons were involved, and when officers asked if there were weapons inside the apartment, she shook her head in the negative.

According to *People v. Graham*, 211 A.D.2d 55 (BR 26), an officer may search an individual's personal effects if the officer has probable cause that they contain contraband or evidence of a crime. Graham defines probable cause as the body of information available to an officer "which would lead a reasonable person who possesses the same expertise as the officer to conclude, under the circumstances, that a crime is being or was committed."

In *People v. Williams*, 111 A.D.3d 448 (BR 25), the Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division,

First Department, affirmed that the search of an individual is reasonable as a safety measure when the officer “not only [has] reasonable suspicion that the defendant [is] carrying a weapon, but [knows] exactly where the weapon is located.” In this case, an officer located a firearm in an individual’s waistband after observing a pistol-shaped bulge, frisking the individual and feeling the grip of a pistol in the waistband, and the court ruled that this search was reasonable.

§ 87(2)(g)

Furthermore, as noted above, § 87(2)(b) had directed officers to leave the apartment and thus was under no obligation to follow their orders for him to get up. Although PO Lopez was familiar with the building and the area, neither PO Bisano nor PO Lopez provided any reason for believing § 87(2)(b) himself was in possession of any contraband or evidence of a crime. § 87(2)(g)

§ 87(2)(g) said in both her 911 call and directly to PO Bisano and PO Lopez that no weapons were inside the apartment, there is no visual evidence from BWC showing anything resembling a bulge of any sort, and PO Bisano even noted that § 87(2)(b) never became aggressive. § 87(2)(g)

Per Patrol Guide Procedure 221-01 (BR 11), force may be used when it is reasonable to ensure the safety of an officer or a third person, or to otherwise protect life. Any application or use of force must be reasonable under the circumstances, and de-escalation must be prioritized whenever possible. Officers must consider the following factors when determining the reasonableness of the use of force: the nature and severity of the crime/circumstances; actions taken by the subject; duration of the action; immediacy of the perceived threat or harm to the subject, and/or bystanders; whether the subject is actively resisting custody; whether the subject is attempting to evade arrest by flight; number of subjects in comparison to the MOS; subject’s violent history, if known; presence of hostile crowd or agitators; subject apparently under the influence of a stimulant/narcotic which would affect pain tolerance or increase the likelihood of violence.

Patrol Guide Procedure 221-08 (BR 12) defines a “laser warning” as “pointing and placing the laser dot of an activated CEW on a subject in order to attempt to achieve voluntary compliance,” further noting, “when feasibly, a verbal warning, consistent with personal safety, should be given to the intended subject in conjunction with a laser warning.” The procedure continues, “CEWs should only used against persons who are actively resisting, exhibiting active aggression or to prevent individuals from physically hurting themselves or other persons actually present.”

PO Lopez justified his Taser pointing at § 87(2)(b) by citing the potential for the situation escalating, because the building was a “drug-prone location,” and that violence sometimes takes place in the vicinity of § 87(2)(b) building. PO Bisano noted how § 87(2)(b) did not become aggressive with officers upon their entering his bedroom and how he was not at all aggressive. Furthermore, in removing the blanket, PO Bisano exposed § 87(2)(b) body and showed that he did not have anything on his person. Additionally, § 87(2)(b) body maintained the same position while PO Bisano lifted the blanket and PO Lopez pointed his Taser. In summation, § 87(2)(b) never posed a physical threat to the officers, never became aggressive, and never escalated the situation, § 87(2)(g)

Allegation (E) Force: Police Officer Jeyson Bisono Saint Hilaire used physical force against

§ 87(2)(b)

Allegation (F) Force: Police Officer Ryan Lopez used physical force against

§ 87(2)(b)

Allegation (G) Force: Sergeant Joseph Illesca used physical force against

§ 87(2)(b)

Allegation (H) Abuse of Authority: Sergeant Joseph Illesca forcibly removed

§ 87(2)(b)

to the hospital.

In his CCRB interview (BR 03), § 87(2)(b) said that after minutes of officers being inside his bedroom, a white male officer grabbed both of his hands and pulled him out of the bed. § 87(2)(b) fell to the ground. He was not injured. Two officers then picked § 87(2)(b) up off the ground, handcuffed him, and then walked him out into the hallway. § 87(2)(b) asked the officers, “Why am I being arrested?” The white officer said, “Because you wanted to jump off the 7th Floor fire exit with a dog leash around your neck.” § 87(2)(b) did not know where the officer got this story. The officers walked § 87(2)(b) to an ambulance, at which point he was removed to § 87(2)(b) Hospital.

Per his BWC activation (BR 13), Sgt. Illesca arrived at § 87(2)(b) several minutes after PO Bisono and PO Lopez. Upon his arrival at the location, he speaks with § 87(2)(b) at 01:20. She tells him that § 87(2)(b) was screaming that he wanted to commit suicide and that he was not on medication. Sgt. Illesca tells § 87(2)(b) that EMS is on its way and that they would probably take him to the hospital. Sgt. Illesca then goes upstairs, enters the apartment, and speaks with § 87(2)(b) briefly. At 05:50, Sgt. Illesca receives a phone and inspects it briefly. The phone gets passed around to the FDNY EMTs and then back to Sgt. Illesca. After a few seconds, Sgt. Illesca says at 06:22, “Yeah, we got to,” at which point Police Officer Gary Reyes of the 44th Precinct tells § 87(2)(b) that it is time to put some clothes on and go to the hospital. Sgt. Illesca then approaches § 87(2)(b) bedside and tells him it is time to go to the hospital. § 87(2)(b) declines to get up, continues to lay on his back on the bed, and tells the officers to get out of his house. At 07:15, Sgt. Illesca, as well as PO Bisono and PO Lopez, initiate physical contact with § 87(2)(b) with Sgt. Illesca grabbing at § 87(2)(b) head and shoulders while PO Bisono and PO Lopez grab his arms. The three apparently pull § 87(2)(b) off the bed, with § 87(2)(b) falling from the bed to the floor at 07:21. Several officers tell § 87(2)(b) to get up off the floor, and § 87(2)(b) responds, “I’ll get up, you motherfucker.” Officers then handcuff § 87(2)(b) while he sits upright on the floor. Thereafter, officers stand § 87(2)(b) upright and clothe him. At 09:02, officers and EMTs walk § 87(2)(b) towards the entry door of the apartment. At 11:00, Sgt. Illesca and the other officers walk § 87(2)(b) out of the building and into an ambulance.

In his CCRB interview (BR 06), PO Bisono said that he himself did not pull § 87(2)(b) off the bed, and that after reviewing his own BWC activation from 09:25 to 09:50, other officers pulled on § 87(2)(b) to handcuff him and not necessarily to take him off the bed and onto the floor.

In his CCRB interview (BR 07), PO Lopez said that once EMTs said that § 87(2)(b) had to go to the hospital, § 87(2)(b) refused to leave the bed and surrender his hands. PO Lopez and other officers gently grabbed § 87(2)(b) hands. § 87(2)(b) tensed up and refused to put his hands behind his back. One officer grabbed § 87(2)(b) left hand and PO Lopez grabbed his right hand. § 87(2)(b) did not have anything in his hands. § 87(2)(b) went from the bed to the floor. When PO Lopez lifted § 87(2)(b) upright to be handcuffed, § 87(2)(b) tensed up his body, refused to be handcuffed, and put himself on the floor. No officers

threw him to the floor, and PO Lopez did not intend to place § 87(2)(b) on the floor.

Patrol Guide Procedure 221-13 (BR 07) defines an emotionally disturbed person as “a person who appears to be mentally ill or temporarily deranged and is conducting himself in a manner which a police officer reasonably believes is likely to result in serious injury to himself or others.” When an officer “reasonably believes that a person who is apparently mentally ill and emotionally disturbed, must be taken into protective custody because the person is conducting himself in a manner likely to result in serious injury to himself or others.”

Per Patrol Guide Procedure 221-01 (BR 11), force may be used when it is reasonable to ensure the safety of an officer or a third person, or to otherwise protect life. Any application or use of force must be reasonable under the circumstances, and de-escalation must be prioritized whenever possible. Officers must consider the following factors when determining the reasonableness of the use of force: the nature and severity of the crime/circumstances; actions taken by the subject; duration of the action; immediacy of the perceived threat or harm to the subject, and/or bystanders; whether the subject is actively resisting custody; whether the subject is attempting to evade arrest by flight; number of subjects in comparison to the MOS; subject’s violent history, if known; presence of hostile crowd or agitators; subject apparently under the influence of a stimulant/narcotic which would affect pain tolerance or increase the likelihood of violence.

Sgt. Illesca received information from § 87(2)(b) that § 87(2)(b) was screaming that he wanted to commit suicide and that he was not on medication. § 87(2)(g)

After consulting with EMTs and determining that a removal to the hospital was the adequate remedy, Sgt. Illesca instructed § 87(2)(b) to get up and accompany officers and EMTs to an ambulance. § 87(2)(b) repeatedly refused, and as a result, PO Bisano, PO Lopez, and Sgt. Illesca pulled § 87(2)(b) off the bed to be handcuffed and clothed. § 87(2)(g)

§ 87(2)(g), § 87(4-b)

§ 87(2)(g), § 87(4-b)

§ 87(2)(g), § 87(4-b)

Civilian and Officer CCRB Histories

- This is the first complaint to which § 87(2)(b) has been a party (BR 17).
- PO Bisono has been a member of service for seven years and has been a subject in two CCRB complaints and four allegations, none of which were substantiated. § 87(2)(g)
- Sgt. Illesca has been a member of service for 10 years and has been a subject in three CCRB complaints and five allegations, none of which were substantiated. § 87(2)(g)
- PO Lopez has been a member of service for five years and has been a subject in four CCRB complaints and nine allegations, none of which were substantiated. § 87(2)(g)

Mediation, Civil, and Criminal Histories

- This complaint was not suitable for mediation.
- § 87(2)(b) filed a Notice of Claim with the City of New York claiming mental distress and seeking \$40,000 as redress (BR 18). There is no 50H hearing scheduled (BR 19).
- [§ 87(2)(b)] [§§ 86(1)(3)&(4)] [§ 87(2)(c)]

RPBP History

- This complaint did not contain any allegations of Racial Profiling/Bias-Based Policing.

Squad No.: 13

Investigator: Ethan C. Waterman
Signature

SI Ethan Waterman
Print Title & Name

10/30/2023
Date

Squad Leader:	<u>JP Lozada</u>	<u>IM Jean-Paul Lozada</u>	<u>10/31/2023</u>
	Signature	Print Title & Name	Date

Reviewer:	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
	Signature	Print Title & Name	Date